

tion population, Paris has not so many, but to win Paris is generally to win France. It is hard for Europe to understand that we are people of farmers, who have had nearly all their manufacturing and commerce done for them by factors and agents. The distinction is important. Mr. Adams says we have lost our principal ally. If that city numbered 300,000 or 500,000 people, there would be some thing in his argument. I think this view important to be pressed. Please speak of it to Mr. Rotze.

Yours, very truly,

L. Q. WASHINGTON.

MRS. JAMES M. MARSH, Jan 29.

TELEGRAPHIC.
Dispatches from the Morning Papers.
Affairs in Massachusetts.
Troops Escort Governor Andrew Back.

Boston, Jan. 31.—A detachment of the Maine Seventh was escorted through the city to-day by the Boston Light Infantry under Maj. Chas. O. Rogers. The Maine veterans received a fine welcome. They will reach New York to-morrow morning.

New York State Politics.
NO ELECTION FOR SPEAKER—A ROW IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, JANUARY 31.—The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening. The floor of the chamber, and the lower lobbies, were packed by persons not members, and the upper galleries were locked.

Hundreds were not able to gain admittance. The closing of the doors was denounced as an outrage, and in response to queries on the subject, the clerk stated that it was done by the

keeper of the Capitol, who is appointed by the trustees, and not by the Legislature.

After a short and exciting discussion on the closing of the doors, the Assembly adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow. Soon after adjournment, the doors of the gallery were smashed in, and the crowd rushed in pell mell.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army Movement Delayed—The Rebels Vigilant at all Points—The Review of Couch's

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Va. Jan. 19.—The army still continues expectant. The impending movement is postponed "until further orders," but those orders are hourly looked for.

by the rank and file. Meantime, the weather is extremely cold. For the last two nights the mercury cannot have been far from zero; and during the day the sun has not softened perceptibly the surface of the hard-frozen ground. No humane commander would willingly bring on a battle in this atmosphere. The wounded would suffer fearfully, few, after loss of blood, could survive, lying in the open air for these

hours; warmth is the prime necessity of the wounded man. Even the intense heat of the dog days is favorable; but, to his reduced vitality, the air of winter is fraught with death.

Whatever our projected movement is to be, the rebels are on the qui vive. Deserters and prisoners report that they, like ourselves, are under orders to be ready for marching, with three days' cooked rations. Gen. Hunt, chief

At 11 o'clock Saturday night, one rebel regiment of infantry, with three pieces of artillery, sallied out of their camps and moved down to their rifle-pits on the plain opposite Falmouth. There, too, the whole night, were snaretraps.

They sprang and whirled tightly across, apparently waiting for us to attempt the crossing. They must have found it a cold vigil!

General Burnside reviewed the Second corps (Couch's) on Saturday. The icy atmosphere was not favorable to waiting in the open air; but the appearance of the corps was extremely creditable. The right grand division is now admirably commanded. Its corps are respectively under two of our best major generals.

Conch and Badgwick, and its divisions commanded by French, Howard, and Hancock, Burns, Sturgis, and Getty—all excellent soldiers.

At last we have a very slight ripple, caused by the emancipation proclamation. Lieut. Nichols, of the Nineteenth Maine volunteers, tendered his resignation, alleging as a reason that the proclamation was "inexpedient and

unconstitutional." Lieutenant Colonel Heath, his regimental commander, placed him under arrest for insubordination, and sent up his resignation indorsed "disapproved." Colonel Moorehead, commanding the brigade, passed it forward with a similar indorsement. General Howard, who has the division, sent it on, with the recommendation that this officer, for condemning the policy of the Government, with

which he had nothing to do, should have his uniform stripped off, and be placed outside the lines with a certificate of his dishonorable discharge in his pocket. General Couch, at the head of the corps, referred it "to higher authority," asking whether Nichols could be tried on any charge except resigning in the face of the enemy.

General Sumner returned the paper with an order that "this man" be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment. A court-martial was immediately called, and Nichols is now before it on these charges: 1. Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline; 2. Disloyalty to the Government. We shall probably have a decision to-day, unless marching orders

A Daring Reconnoissance.
A REBEL FORT IN NORTH CAROLINA
CAPTURED.
COWARDICE OF ITS GARRISON.

Rear Admiral Lee forwards to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. W. B. Cushing, dated Benfort, January 8, detailing the account of a reconnaissance made by him near Fort Caswell, on Little river, with only twenty-five men. While proceeding up the river in small boats, they were opened on by the rebels from a bluff on the left side embankment, and

Lieut. Coaling found the fort an earthwork, surrounded by a ditch. Inside was a blockhouse, pierced for musketry, but no guns mounted. He learned that the fort was held by

a company of infantry. They left in such haste that their stores, clothing, ammunition, and a portion of their arms were captured by our forces. Lieutenant Cushing destroyed all he could not bring away, and after proceeding further up the river, and engaging in another skirmish, they returned to Sanford, with the loss of but one man, who was wounded by being shot in the leg. The officers and

men behaved nobly.